

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Application of:

Christopher Cressy, et al.

Serial No.: 09/667,625

Group Art Unit: 2621

Filed: September 22, 2000

Examiner: David J. Czekaj

For: VISUAL SECURITY OPERATIONS SYSTEM

Attorney Docket No: 7784-001023/US (02-0741)

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Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
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BRIEF ON APPEAL

Sir:

The following Appeal Brief is submitted in response to the Notice of Appeal filed October 21, 2008. Appellant's respectfully request the fees already paid for the two previous Appeal Briefs be applied to the present Brief.

I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this matter is The Boeing Company in Chicago, Illinois (hereinafter “Boeing”).

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other known appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have bearing on the Board’s decision in the pending appeal.

III. Status of the Claims

Claims 16-19, 21-43 and 71 are pending in the application and are appealed herein. Claim 1-15, 20, 44-70 and 72-99 have been cancelled.

IV. Status of Amendments

There have been no amendments filed subsequent to the final rejection dated March 26, 2008.

V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 16 is a method of operating a security system that includes generating a plurality of video signals corresponding to a respective view from a plurality of cameras. Camera views are illustrated in Figure 9 and a schematic of the system is illustrated in Figure 10. Page 7, lines 1-3 and reference numeral 10 in Figure 10 describes the security cameras. The method also includes generating a security device signal with a security device. The security device is generally illustrated as reference numeral 11 in Figure 10 and is described on page 7, lines 4-11.

Claim 16 further recites that when the security device signal is generated, automatically changing a display to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to the security device signal. The display comprises a touch screen. This is illustrated as reference numeral 18 of Figure 10 and is described on page 7, lines 12-19. Claim 16 also recites the step of displaying an icon of the security device on the display corresponding to an alarm state. Displaying the icon is described on page 10, lines 1-9.

Claim 17 depends from claim 16 and recites that the icon corresponds to a security device coverage area. This is described on page 10, lines 1-9. Claim 18 further depends

from claim 16 and recites that the icon corresponds to a security device coverage volume. This is also described on page 10, lines 1-9.

Claim 19 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of when the security device signal is generated, generating an audible alarm. This is described on page 11, lines 19-23.

Claim 21 depends from claim 16 and recites that in response to touching an icon on the touch screen, directing movement of the display. This is described on page 14, lines 11-15.

Claim 22 depends from claim 16 and recites that the display comprises a three dimensional display. This is described on page 10, line 20 and page 11, line 25.

Claim 23 depends from claim 16 and recites that the icon represents a field of view of coverage of the security device. This is described on page 11, lines 15-16.

Claim 24 depends from claim 16 and recites that the icon is translucent and is described on page 8, line 23.

Claim 25 depends from claim 16 and recites that the display comprises a two-dimensional display. This is described on page 10, lines 1-5.

Claim 26 depends from claim 16 and recites that the display comprises a three-dimensional display and a two-dimensional display. This is described on page 11, lines 15-16.

Claim 27 depends from claim 26 and recites that the icon comprises a two-dimensional icon displayed on the two-dimensional display and a three-dimensional icon displayed on the three-dimensional display. This is described on page 10, lines 4-7.

Claim 28 depends from claim 16 and recites that the display comprises a three-dimensional display and a two-dimensional display on separate screens. This is described on page 19, lines 1-17.

Claim 29 depends from claim 16 and recites that displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state comprises displaying the icon on the display corresponding to the alarm state by changing a color of the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 30 depends from claim 16 and recites that displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state comprises displaying the icon on the display corresponding

to the alarm state by changing a material property of the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 31 depends from claim 16 and recites that displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state comprises displaying the icon on the display corresponding to the alarm state by changing an animation of the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 32 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of displaying an ongoing alarm with the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 33 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of displaying an alarm priority with the icon. This is also described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 34 depends from claim 16 and recites displaying a past alarm with the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 35 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of displaying a tamper status with the icon. This is also described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 36 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of displaying a disconnected state of a security device with the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 37 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of displaying an acknowledged state with the icon. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19.

Claim 38 depends from claim 16 and recites that, wherein automatically changing a display to a video signal corresponding to the video device comprises flying in a pre-determined manner to a pre-determined view of the security device. This is described on page 13, lines 19-24.

Claim 39 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of generating audio queues.

Claim 40 depends from claim 39 and recites that the audio queues are unique to each security device. This is described on page 11, lines 18-19.

Claim 41 depends from claim 39 and recites that the audio queues comprise a human voice declaring a location. This is described on page 11, line 20.

Claim 42 depends from claim 16 and recites the further step of automatically sending hardware commands to other devices in response to the alarm. This is described on page 12, lines 19-21.

Claim 43 depends from claim 42 and recites that the other devices of claim 42 comprise a digital video recorder. This is described on page 12, line 25.

Claim 71 recites a method of operating a security system that includes generating a three-dimensional display of an area having a plurality of security devices. This is described on page 10, lines 10-19. The method of claim 71 also recites displaying icons of the plurality of security devices on the display. Each icon corresponds to a three-dimensional field of view of coverage of the security device. The display comprises a touch screen. Displaying icons is generally described on page 10, lines 10-19 and the touch screen is described on page 7, lines 16-19. The displays are generally illustrated in Figure 10 as reference numeral 14, video monitors. The touch screen is illustrated as reference numeral 18 of Figure 10.

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be reviewed on Appeal

The following issues are presented in this appeal:

Whether claims 16-19 and 21-30 and 32-39 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Paff (U.S. Patent No. 6,665,004) in view of Yonezawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,082).

Whether claims 40-42 are unpatentable over Paff in view of Yonezawa and further view of Katz (U.S. Patent No. 7,019,770).

Whether claim 43 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff in view of Yonezawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,082) and further view of Hobson (U.S. Patent No. 6,317,152).

Whether claims 31 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff in view of Yonezawa in further view of Box (7,194,426).

Whether claim 71 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Yonezawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,082).

VII. Argument

The rejection of Claims 16-19 and 21-30 and 32-39 over Paff (6,665,004) in view of Yonezawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,082)

Claim 16

Claim 16 recites, “When the security device signal is generated, automatically changing a display to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to the security device signal, wherein the display comprises a touch screen.” Claim 16 also recites displaying an icon of the security device on the display, which is a touch screen, corresponding to an alarm state. The Paff reference is a security system that does not include a touch screen as noted by the Examiner. Thus, the step of automatically changing a touch screen to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to the security device signal is not taught.

Also, claim 16 recites displaying an icon of the security device on the display corresponding to an alarm state.

The Examiner cites the Yonezawa reference for teaching a touch screen. Appellants agree that a touch screen is provided in the Yonezawa reference. However, the touch screen is not used for automatically changing a display to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to a security device signal.

The Examiner points to column 1, lines 47-55 and column 4, lines 26-35 for the teaching of a touch screen. The portion of column 1 is the last paragraph in the related background art section. The end of the paragraph states,

“Therefore, since the display positions of video camera images are fixedly assigned to a video display section on a specific monitoring terminal upon introduction of system, an observer being a user cannot freely rearrange the video display position in order to make them easier to handle or cannot select video camera images which are merely displayed.”

This appears to teach away from the recitation of claim 16 which states, “When the security device signal is generated, automatically changing a display to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to the security device signal, wherein the display comprises a touch screen.” The passage of claim 1 appears to be referring to the need for the observer to rearrange the video display rather than the automatic aspect set forth in claim 16. The passage of claim 4 does mention a touch panel. However, there is no teaching for

automatically changing a display to a first video signal of the plurality of the video signals in response to the security device signal wherein the display comprises a touch screen.”

What is not taught or suggested in either reference is that the touch screen automatically changes in response to a security device signal. In addition, claim 16 recites displaying an icon of the security device on the display corresponding to an alarm state. Although a touch screen is set forth in the Yonezawa reference, the display does not display an icon of the security device corresponding to an alarm state.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the combination of Yonezawa and Paff is improper. For example, the Examiner alleges that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to take the apparatus as disclosed by Paff and add the touch screen taught by Yonezawa in order to provide a user with an efficient and friendly interface for implementing camera controls.

This brief explanation falls far short of the type of **explicit analysis** that is required by the Supreme Court in *KSR Int’l v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727 (2007). Absent such an express teaching or suggestion in the references, the explicit analysis and reasoning must be supplied by the Examiner. *Id.* In other words, the Examiner is required to provide explicit reasoning as to why one skilled in the art would be motivated to construct a system that, when the security device signal is generated, automatically changes a display to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to the security device signal, wherein the display comprises a touch screen. Here, the Examiner merely notes that “it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to “add the touch screen” and fails to provide explicit analysis and reasoning as required.

Yonezawa discloses a system that provides a convenient interface for manually making selections. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that there is no suggestion to combine the teachings of Paff and Yonezawa. More specifically, there is no motivation or suggestion to combine Paff, which is directed to security system, with Yonezawa, which is directed to a manually selectable system.

Therefore, Appellants respectfully submit that even if the references are combined the recitations of claim 1 are not found therein. Appellants, therefore, respectfully request the Board to reverse the rejection of claim 16.

Claim 17

Claim 17 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 18

Claim 18 recites that the icon corresponds to a security device coverage volume. The Examiner points to Figure 5 of the Paff reference for icons. However, Figure 5 merely shows two-dimensional icons and not three-dimensional icons. Therefore, there can be no security device coverage volume as set forth in claim 18. Therefore, Appellants, respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 18.

Claim 19

Claim 19 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 21

Claim 21 recites in response to touching an icon on the touch screen, directing movement of the display. As mentioned above, only the Yonezawa reference teaches a touch screen. However, there is no teaching in the Yonezawa reference for providing an icon on the touch screen. The Examiner points to column 7, lines 38-41 of the Paff reference for this teaching. However, though the teaching in the Paff reference merely describes clicking on a programmable icon and displaying the icon on a display unit 3. Therefore, no touching of an icon is present in either the Paff or the Yonezawa references. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 21.

Claim 22

Claim 22 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 23

Claim 23 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 24

Claim 24 describes that the icon is translucent. The Examiner points to Figures 4 and 5 for the teaching or suggestion that an icon is translucent. However, Appellants respectfully submit that there is no teaching or suggestion for a translucent icon in either the Paff or Yonezawa reference. Paff's icons in Figures 4-5 appear to be transparent not translucent. Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner is using hindsight reconstruction to form the claims according to his beliefs and has not provided sufficient teaching that this is known.

Appellants respectfully submit that claim 24 is allowable since neither reference illustrates translucent icons.

Claim 25

Claim 25 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 26

Claim 26 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 27

Claim 27 recites that the icon of claim 26 comprises a two-dimensional icon displayed on a two-dimensional display and a three-dimensional icon displayed on a three-dimensional display. Appellants respectfully submit that no three-dimensional icon is displayed in either of the references. It appears that the icons are merely illustrated in two-dimensions. Thus, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 27.

Claim 28

Claim 28 recites that the display comprises a three-dimensional display and a two-dimensional display on separate screens. The Examiner points to Yonezawa Figure 8 wherein two displays are shown to be separate. However, two separate displays for three-dimensional and two-dimensional on separate screens are not shown. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 28.

Claim 29

Claim 29 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 30

Claim 30 recites that displaying the icon on the display corresponding an alarm state is performed by changing a material property icon. Although color is set forth in the Paff reference, no teaching or suggestion is provided for a material property of the icon. A material property is listed in Page 10 of the present specification as a different property in addition to color. Therefore, claim 30 is also believed to be allowable.

Claim 32

Claim 32 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 33

Claim 33 recites displaying an alarm priority with the icon. There is no teaching or suggestion for this in any of the references. The type of alarm is given a color in col. 9 lines 35-44 of Paff, but the color has no relation to priority. Specifically there is no teaching of priority, let alone for using an icon to display priority. Appellant therefore respectfully requests the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to Claim 33.

Claim 34

Claim 34 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 35

Claim 35 recites further displaying a tamper status with the icon. Paff discloses different levels of alarms in Col. 9, lines 35-44 and 55-60 but not whether the alarms have been tampered with. Tapering is different than activating the alarms. Appellant therefore respectfully requests the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to Claim 35.

Claim 36

Claim 36 stands or falls together with claim 16.

Claim 37

Claim 37 recites displaying an acknowledge state with the icon. The Examiner points to column 8, lines 24-27 for an acknowledge state. Appellants respectfully submit that displaying the icon visually changed for a camera occurrence selected is taught in the Paff reference. However, there is no teaching or suggestion for a separate acknowledge state. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 37.

Claim 38

Claim 38 recites automatically changing a display to a video signal corresponding to the video device comprises flying in a pre-determined manner to a pre-determined view of the security device. The Examiner cites Paff column 8, lines 30-40 for this teaching. Also, the Examiner states, "The Examiner notes that by starting from the initial zoom setting and increasing the zoom ratio, a flying affect would be seen on the screen by the user." This is not true since zooming, panning and tilting do not change the position of the camera. In a flying state it is clear that the actual position of the camera is moved and not merely panning, tilting and moving from a fixed or static position as is set forth in column 8, lines 30-40 of

the Paff reference. Again, moving around with a camera is significantly different than flying to a pre-determined view. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 38.

Claim 39

Claim 39 stands or falls together with claim 16.

The rejection of Claims 40-42 over Paff (6,665,004) in view of Yonezawa (6,266,082) and further view of Katz (7,019,770)

Claim 40

Claim 40 stands or falls together with claim 39.

Claim 41

Claim 41 stands or falls together with claim 39.

Claim 42

Claim 42 recites automatically sending hardware commands to other devices in response to the alarm signal. The Examiner points to column 6, lines 13-17 of the Paff reference for this teaching. Although status information is taught in the Paff reference, there is no teaching or suggestion for providing hardware commands to other devices in response to the alarm signal. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 42.

The rejection of Claims 43 over Paff (6,665,004) in view of Yonezawa (6,266,082) and further view of Hobson (6,317,152)

Claim 43

Claim 43 depends from claim 42 and recites that the other devices that hardware commands are sent to may comprise a digital video recorder. Although digital recording is taught in the Hobson reference, no teaching or suggestion is provided for automatically sending hardware commands to other devices in response to an alarm signal, wherein the other devices include a digital video recorder. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 43.

***The rejection of Claims 31 over Paff (6,665,004)
in view of Yonezawa (6,266,082) in further view of Box (7,194,426)***

Claim 31

Claim 31 recites displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state by changing the animation of the icon. Although *Box* teaches the ability of create robust interface components such as an animated icon, the *Box* reference has several deficiencies. *Box* does not teach an alarm system or an alarm state. Thus, there is no teaching for linking changing the animation of the icon and an alarm state. Appellants, therefore, respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to claim 31 since there is no teaching or suggestion for this teaching.

The rejection of Claims 31 over Yonezawa (6,266,082)

Claim 71

Claim 71 is an independent claim that describes generating a three-dimensional display of an area having a plurality of security devices. The Examiner correctly points out that the Yonezawa reference does not teach a three-dimensional display of an area having a plurality of security devices therein. Appellants respectfully submit that the Yonezawa reference illustrates a two-dimensional display and not having a three-dimensional display with a plurality of security devices.

Claim 71 also recites displaying icons of the plurality of security devices on the display. Each of the icons corresponds to a three-dimensional field of view of the coverage of the security device. This security device includes a touch screen. As mentioned above, there is no teaching or suggestion for a three-dimensional field of view of the security device. Therefore, displaying icons on the plurality of security devices wherein each icon corresponds to a three-dimensional field of view as illustrated is not taught or suggested in the Yonezawa reference. As mentioned above, merely a two-dimensional field of view is illustrated in the Yonezawa. The Examiner is using the teachings of the present disclosure to form a motivation to modify Yonezawa to be three-dimensional. Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's position with respect to this claim.

VIII. Claims Appendix

A copy of each of the claims involved in this appeal, namely claims 16-19, 21-43 and 71 are the claims that stand rejected unless they are attached hereto as a Claims Appendix.

IX. Evidence Appendix

None.

X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None.

XI. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Appellants respectfully request that the Board direct the Examiner in charge of this examination to withdraw the rejections.

Please charge any fees required in the filing of this appeal to Deposit Account 08-0750.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: October 21, 2008

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

16. A method of operating a security system comprising:
generating a plurality of video signals corresponding to a respective view from a plurality of cameras;
generating a security device signal with a security device;
when the security device signal is generated, automatically changing a display to a first video signal of the plurality of video signals in response to the security device signal, wherein the display comprises a touch screen; and
displaying an icon of the security device on the display corresponding to an alarm state.
17. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the icon corresponds to a security device coverage area.
18. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the icon corresponds to a security device coverage volume.
19. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising when the security device signal is generated, generating an audible alarm.
21. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein in response to touching an icon on the touch screen, directing movement of the display.
22. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the display comprises a three-dimensional display.
23. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the icon represents a field of view of coverage of the security device.
24. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the icon is translucent.
25. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the display comprises a two-dimensional display.
26. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the display comprises a three-dimensional display and a two-dimensional display.
27. A method as recited in claim 26 wherein the icon comprises a two-dimensional icon displayed on the two-dimensional display and a three-dimensional icon displayed on the three-dimensional display.

28. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein the display comprises a three-dimensional display and a two-dimensional display on separate screens.

29. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state comprises displaying the icon on the display corresponding to the alarm state by changing a color of the icon.

30. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state comprises displaying the icon on the display corresponding to the alarm state by changing a material property of the icon.

31. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein displaying an icon on the display corresponding to an alarm state comprises displaying the icon on the display corresponding to the alarm state by changing an animation of the icon.

32. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising displaying an ongoing alarm with the icon.

33. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising displaying an alarm priority with the icon.

34. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising displaying a past alarm with the icon.

35. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising displaying a tamper status with the icon.

36. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising displaying a disconnected state of a security device with the icon.

37. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising displaying an acknowledged state with the icon.

38. A method as recited in claim 16 wherein automatically changing a display to a video signal corresponding to the video device comprises flying in a predetermined manner to a predetermined view of the security device.

39. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprises generating audio cues.

40. A method as recited in claim 39 wherein the audio cues are unique to each security device.

41. A method as recited in claim 39 wherein the audio cues comprise a human voice declaring a location.

42. A method as recited in claim 16 further comprising automatically sending hardware commands to other devices in response to the alarm signal.

43. A method as recited in claim 42 wherein the other devices may comprise a digital video recorder.

71. A method of operating a security system comprising:
generating a three-dimensional display of an area having a plurality of security devices;

displaying icons of the plurality of security devices on the display, wherein each icon corresponds to a three-dimensional field of view of coverage of the security device wherein said display comprises a touch screen.

IX. Evidence Appendix

None.

X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None.